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*Selective Service.* A joint resolution was approved on May 20, providing for the registration and drafting of men reaching the ages of 21 since June 5, 1917. A sweeping extension of the selective service act became law on August 31, providing for the registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 21 years and between 31 and 45 years, inclusive, and for their call to military service.

*Financial Measures.* Important appropriation acts were the sundry civil act for \$3,000,000,000, the naval appropriation of \$1,609,000,000, the fortifications bill of \$2,814,000,000, and the army appropriation act of \$12,000,000,000. The total appropriations and authorizations for contracts to the end of August amounted to \$29,791,000,000; and an additional estimate presented in September for the enlarged military program called for \$7,350,000,000 more.

An act authorizing the third issue of Liberty bonds was approved April 5; and on July 9, an act for the fourth issue was signed, authorizing additional bonds for \$8,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 more for loans to associated nations, at not more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, making a total of \$22,000,000,000 authorized for bond issues.

The war revenue bill, introduced in September, provided for drastic increases in tax rates and new taxes, estimated to yield a total tax revenue of \$8,000,000,000 for the year.

**State Administration of Vocational Education.** Since the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act by Congress in February 1917, providing for aid from the national government to the states in promoting vocational education, forty states, by legislative act, have accepted the provisions of this law and pledged themselves to its administration. The Michigan<sup>1</sup> law stipulates, however, that all provisions of the act shall apply only until the next meeting of the state legislature.

Twenty-five states<sup>2</sup> in accepting the Smith-Hughes law authorize the state board of education, or a corresponding agency, to work out the plans of administration. Colorado<sup>3</sup> vested the authority in the state board of agriculture, pending a constitutional amendment which would provide for an appointive board of education. The legislature

<sup>1</sup> Acts 1917, p. 377.

<sup>2</sup> Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

<sup>3</sup> Acts 1917, p. 536.

of New York<sup>4</sup> designated the regents of the University of New York as the administrative agents. In authorizing the state board of education to coöperate with the federal government in administering the law, the acts of Connecticut,<sup>5</sup> Florida,<sup>6</sup> and Missouri<sup>7</sup> stipulate the schools in which vocational teachers shall be trained and vocational subjects taught. The Missouri law also requires the president of the state board of education to appoint an advisory committee of five members, representing the interests of agriculture, employers, labor, home economics and commerce.

Thirteen states (Georgia,<sup>8</sup> Iowa,<sup>9</sup> Kentucky,<sup>10</sup> Maine,<sup>11</sup> Michigan,<sup>12</sup> Mississippi,<sup>13</sup> Nebraska,<sup>14</sup> New Hampshire,<sup>15</sup> North Carolina,<sup>16</sup> Ohio,<sup>17</sup> Oklahoma,<sup>18</sup> South Dakota,<sup>19</sup> and Missouri<sup>20</sup>) have created special boards of vocational education. The boards of Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and North Carolina are entirely ex officio. In Nebraska it is made up of three members, the governor is chairman, the state treasurer is treasurer of the vocational board, and the state superintendent is secretary. Of the Kentucky board of seven members, five are ex officio and two are appointed by the governor, one a superintendent of schools and the other a person engaged in farming or business. The Mississippi board is made up of the acting supervisors of rural schools for white children, the acting supervisor of negro rural schools and one citizen appointed by the governor. The state superintendent is chairman ex officio of the Oklahoma board of five members, four are ex officio and one is a citizen appointed by the governor to act as its secretary. The South Dakota board of seven has three members ex officio and four appointed by the governor, two of whom are members of the faculty of the state normal school, one a superintendent or principal of town or city schools and one a county superintendent. In Maine the state superintendent is chairman ex officio and the other two members are appointed by the governor.

In Georgia, Ohio and Missouri industrial interests are especially insured representation on the newly created board by statute. The

<sup>4</sup> Acts 1917, p. 1280.

<sup>5</sup> Acts 1917, p. 2552.

<sup>6</sup> Acts 1917, p. 236.

<sup>7</sup> Acts 1917, p. 513.

<sup>8</sup> Acts 1917, p. 200.

<sup>9</sup> Acts 1917, p. 236.

<sup>10</sup> Acts 1918, p. 19.

<sup>11</sup> Acts 1917, p. 179.

<sup>12</sup> Acts 1917, p. 377.

<sup>13</sup> Acts Special Session 1917, p. 22.

<sup>14</sup> Acts 1917, p. 559.

<sup>15</sup> Acts 1917, p. 24.

<sup>16</sup> Acts 1917, p. 139.

<sup>17</sup> Acts 1917, p. 579.

<sup>18</sup> Acts 1917, p. 245.

<sup>19</sup> Acts 1917, p. 308.

<sup>20</sup> Acts 1917, p. 814.

Georgia board of seven members has two members ex officio, three members are appointed by the governor from the state at large, one a representative of manufacturing interests, one of agriculture and one of labor. Ohio provides for a board of six members, all appointed by the governor, not more than three of the six to be of the same political party and all must be persons of recognized standing in business, the professions or industry. The state superintendent of public instruction is a member ex officio and acts as the secretary of the board. Wisconsin provides for a board of nine members, all appointed by the governor. There are three employers of labor, three skilled employees who have not had employing and discharging power, and three practical farmers. The state superintendent and a member of the industrial commission are members ex officio.

A clause in the national appropriation act of October 1, 1917, provided that in event the legislature of 1917 failed to accept the provisions of the law and took no adverse action, the governor should be empowered to accept and provide means for administration, pending the meeting of the next legislature. Pursuant to this, the governors of Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana,<sup>21</sup> Oregon and Virginia temporarily accepted the act and provided for carrying out its provisions.

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**Exceptional State Laws. Americanization.** The legislature of Arizona in the special session of 1918 recognized the need for measures which would encourage the Americanization of aliens. Provision was made that in any school district where fifteen or more persons reside who are unable to read, write or speak English and who wish to attend night school, the board of trustees should establish such a school in which should be taught the "English language, American ideals and an understanding of American institutions."<sup>1</sup> An appropriation is also made for the use of the state council of defense to make a survey of the state as to the needs of Americanization of aliens. The Nevada legislature made it the duty of all school officers to provide instruction which should inculcate a love of country and a disposition

<sup>21</sup> The General Assembly of Louisiana in 1916 anticipated the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act and by Act of July 6, 1916, authorized the governor to accept it in event of its passage. Information as to the situation in Rhode Island and North Carolina is not available.

<sup>1</sup> Acts, Special Session 1918, p. 28.